

To be brigadier generals of the line

Brig. Gen. Lawrence Coffin Ames AO131519, to date from April 29, 1948.

Brig. Gen. Harry Crutcher, Jr., AO300541, to date from May 23, 1948.

Brig. Gen. Hillford Richard Wallace, AO224721, to date from April 13, 1948.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1949

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Father of mankind, amid the contradictory currents of this day, teach us that faith which will keep us strong and patient; which will lift us above the need of praise, and stresses works rather than words.

Make manifest unto us the wonder of our privilege of working together for the common good. Under all conditions, may our country be first on the honor roll of the world. O sustain us by Thy strength, inspired by the ageless truth that right makes might, and eternal truth is the only sword. In the name of the Prince of Peace. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

### THE LATE DEAN M. GILLESPIE

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HILL].

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, those of us who served with the Honorable Dean M. Gillespie in the Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth Congresses heard with profound sorrow of his untimely death on February 2, 1949.

Mr. Gillespie was elected to the House March 7, 1944, at a special election held in the First District of Colorado to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Honorable Lawrence Lewis. Mr. Gillespie was reelected to the Seventy-ninth Congress, and served as a member of the Appropriations Committee.

I knew Mr. Gillespie for many years. He was a great business and community leader. He truly represented the personal opportunity and private-enterprise efforts offered to young men everywhere under our form of government. He organized and managed many business enterprises—all of them successfully. He was a tireless worker with abundant energy—a friendly man who respected and appreciated those with whom he worked and cooperated. He had great courage and boldly stood foursquare on great issues which he knew and understood could not be compromised.

Mr. Gillespie was born in Salina, Kans., May 3, 1884, a son of a pioneer physician. He moved to Denver, Colo., in 1905 and went into business for himself. At his death he was president of the Dean Gillespie & Co.; vice president and treasurer of Bluhill Foods Corp. of Denver; president, Motoroyal Oil Co., Denver. He was a member of the Denver Rotary, Denver Athletic Club; member of Society of Automotive Engineers, Society for Research of Meteorites, and Society of

American Military Engineers. He also was an Elk, Mason, and a Shriner.

Greatly appreciating his high qualities of citizenship, loving and admiring his character and personality, all of his friends and associates of the Congress pause a moment to pay tribute to this great American. And to his daughters and grandchildren we extend our deepest and most sincere sympathy.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. MARSALIS].

Mr. MARSALIS. Mr. Speaker, I learned with deep regret yesterday of the death of Dean Gillespie, a former Member of this body. While it was not my privilege to have had a personal acquaintanceship with Mr. Gillespie during his lifetime, I did know him as one of the outstanding business and political leaders of the State of Colorado. His business activities reached into nearly every section of the State and in my district there were large billboards that advertised the Dean Gillespie & Co. His friendships also extended over the entire State. Many of his friends in my district have frequently referred to his ability, his fine character, and his human qualities.

Colorado has, indeed, lost an outstanding leader and citizen and his family has lost a devoted husband and father.

I join with the other members of the Colorado State delegation in paying tribute to his memory and in offering my deepest sympathy and condolences to his family.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, Dean Gillespie came here with great business experience. He was a fine character and very able citizen. He was on the Committee on Appropriations in the Seventy-ninth Congress and served very effectively on the Committees on the State, Justice, and Commerce, and the Treasury and Post Office. He was diligent. He was forceful; he was effective on the floor. That kind of man is one that this country can ill afford to lose. I wish to extend to his State of Colorado and to his family my sincerest and deepest regrets.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the death of my good friend Dean Gillespie came to me as a great shock. In his demise the country lost one of its most patriotic and able citizens. A successful businessman, he brought that viewpoint into the political life. He served with distinction and great ability as a Member of Congress and his retirement brought universal regret. To his family I extend my deepest sympathy. A great American has passed away.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, we certainly have lost a great friend in the passing of Mr. Gillespie, a former colleague of ours. We mourn his passing because we realize that he was a man who was honest in his convictions. He was sincere in the things

that he tried to do. He was capable and able. The Government has lost a great citizen. The State of Colorado has lost a man whom I am sure all the Members of Congress respected during his tenure of office. He certainly will be missed, not only by those who knew him but all those who have come to realize and appreciate the things he stood for and that he did in his lifetime. Those things are going to remain with us as a life of energy and accomplishments. Certainly he was a man who had great influence for good and for the things that make this world a better place in which to live.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, it was with great sorrow that I learned of the passing of Dean Gillespie. As a Member of Congress privileged to serve with him, I can only say that on every occasion I found him to be a man of the highest principle and of deep sincerity. He had a fine understanding of the problems that came before the Congress and the country.

He was a man of courage, intelligence, and conviction. I am sorry indeed that he has been taken from our midst. Every one of us who knew him and were privileged to serve with him can say that for his being among us and for his having served in the Congress of the United States the country and the world is a better place in which to live.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. CARROLL].

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Speaker, I learned yesterday of the passing of one of Colorado's foremost citizens. His sudden death comes as a distinct shock, both to me and the other members of the Colorado delegation, and also to the many other friends in this body with whom he had served.

Dean M. Gillespie served as a Member of the House of Representatives from the First District of Colorado during the Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth Congresses. He was elected to Congress on March 7, 1944, after the death of Lawrence Lewis, who had represented the district many years.

Dean Gillespie brought to this body the viewpoint and convictions of a successful businessman who, through his own industry and ability, had reached a place of high stature in the business life of the city of Denver and the State of Colorado. His record in the House of Representatives was clear and consistent, and he never deviated from the principles in which he believed. His warm personality and his sincerity made him many friends during his service in Washington.

Although I was not intimately acquainted with Dean Gillespie, and although it fell to my lot to replace him in this body, it can be truthfully said that in all of our personal dealings he showed a spirit of friendliness and generosity which was characteristic of this fine American.

I know that the friends of Dean Gillespie in this body and the members of the Colorado delegation will join with me in expressing sincere regrets and deepest sympathy to his two daughters on this occasion.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD at this point the remarks of the senior Senator from Colorado, Hon. EDWIN JOHNSON.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

(The remarks of Senator JOHNSON are as follows:)

Dean M. Gillespie was one of the most useful citizens of this country whom I have ever known. In fact, he was a great American from every standard of measurement. His parting is a distinct loss to his State and his Nation. As a very close personal friend, I feel his loss keenly.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Speaker, I also ask unanimous consent to insert following the remarks of Senator JOHNSON, the remarks of the junior Senator from Colorado, Senator MILLIKIN.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

(The remarks of Senator MILLIKIN follow:)

I would like to join my colleague, Senator EDWIN JOHNSON, and the Members of the Colorado delegation in the House of Representatives in paying tribute to former Congressman Dean M. Gillespie, who represented the First District during part of the Seventy-eighth and the Seventy-ninth Congresses. His sudden death came as a shock and has saddened all of us.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan, [Mr. RABAUT].

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, it comes to me as a shock to hear of the death of our former colleague, Dean Gillespie, of Colorado. It was my happy privilege to be associated with him as a member of my Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Federal Judiciary. I knew him intimately. He was a sober, able, and industrious man. He set a splendid example in his travels with me to many parts of the world.

Dean Gillespie's passing is a loss to this Nation.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, another milestone along the highway of life has become a monument to a departed friend.

About 2 or 3 days ago my friend Mr. Dean Gillespie called me over the telephone and, failing to reach me, dictated a short statement to my secretary, praising the work I had done in trying to protect America against the subversive elements in this country. I will not quote what he said, but I considered it the greatest compliment I have ever received.

Dean Gillespie was one of the finest Americans who ever served in this House. We did not belong to the same political party. We did not agree on those issues that divide the two great political parties, but on those questions that go to the preservation of our form of government and our American way of life we did agree.

I cannot express my sorrow at learning of the death of Dean Gillespie, as I said,

one of the greatest, finest, most patriotic men with whom I have ever served.

Goodbye, dear friend.

"And flights of angels sing thee to thy rest."

Thou'rt gone, the abyss of heaven Hath swallowed up thy form; yet, on my heart

Deeply hath sunk the lesson thou hast given, And shall not soon depart.

He who from zone to zone, Guides through the boundless sky thy certain flight,

In the long way that I must tread alone, Will lead my steps aright.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the gentleman from Wyoming.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, I wish to extend my deep sympathy to the family of Dean Gillespie and to the people of the State of Colorado at his untimely passing. I know of his great work here in the Congress. He was a tireless worker for his State and his country. He had business interests in my State for a matter of 25 years. He was well known and highly regarded throughout the entire State of Wyoming. We will miss him in the years that lie ahead.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Speaker, the news of the passing of our former colleague came to me as a distinct shock.

One of the inestimable privileges of service in this House is that it is the only means known to a citizen of this country whereby he may have the privilege of knowing intimately and enjoying the friendship of men worth knowing from every section of this great country. Dean Gillespie was a typical American. Nature cast him in a big mold. He was great of mind and heart. He loved people, he loved his family, his friends, and his country. There was in this House no more generous man. He delighted to talk to his friends, to entertain them, and to be with them. He was eminently successful in his business. He was a diligent, able, and effective Member of this House. His passing is a grievous loss to those who knew and loved him, and to his country which he served so well while a member of this body.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, we who served with Dean Gillespie knew the sterling qualities he possessed and the attributes which made up his splendid American character.

It was my privilege to pass through Denver last year. I stepped into a haberdashery store and talked with a clerk. I asked him about Dean Gillespie. We often measure a man by what his neighbors and associates say of him. This clerk spoke very highly of him and told me that the people of the city of Denver felt that he was one of the finest friends they had ever known in public life.

I came to know him well in the brief period he served here. While he was a Member of this House, he pursued his duties with sincerity of purpose. He always voted his convictions and was devoted to the truth.

Dean Gillespie helped build the better America in which we live today.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. Like my colleagues, I, too, received the news of the passing of Dean Gillespie, my good friend, with deep regret and sorrow. It was my privilege to know him well. I was his guest in Denver, Colo., a few years ago. We visited on several occasions about the great West of early days because he was a friend of the old West. He was one of very few people still living in this country who knew of conditions in the early days of the West. He was a personal friend of Col. William F. Cody—Buffalo Bill.

As a businessman, and as an American, Dean Gillespie had no peer in this country. When the type of man Dean Gillespie was no longer lives in the United States the Republic of which we are citizens will no longer exist. He was a man of generous impulses. He was a strong and stalwart American, an able legislator, a good man. I have lost a warm friend and our country a distinguished citizen.

I extend my sympathy and sorrow to his family and to his many friends. Someone years ago appropriately said that "as the years go by the milestones become headstones and beneath every one a friend."

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I want to join the others in paying tribute to the life and character of the late Representative Dean Gillespie of Colorado. Mr. Gillespie's service in the House was not long, but he did a good job in the time that he was here. He came to Congress with the background of a successful businessman. As I understand, he started from scratch and made his own way. It is often said that there are not enough businessmen in Congress. Well, Dean Gillespie was the best example of the fact that a good businessman in Congress is a genuine asset. He was soon recognized for his true worth, his courage, his fairness, his kindness, and his practical approach to all legislative matters.

Few men succeed in obtaining a place on the powerful Appropriations Committee in as short a time as did Dean Gillespie. He was an ideal worker and made a splendid impression on all of us. In short, I think all who knew him liked him, regardless of our political affiliations.

I did not have the privilege of being acquainted with his family, but I do want to join with the others in this tribute to the memory of a distinguished colleague.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have



the privilege of extending their remarks at this point in the RECORD in reference to Mr. Gillespie.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

Mr. POULSON. Mr. Speaker, it is with profound sorrow that I read in the paper today of the death of Dean Gillespie, a former Member of the House from Colorado.

It was my great privilege to have been a close friend of Dean, and I say without reservations that we have lost a real American. I visited Dean in his home in Denver and I know how well the people regard him in Colorado.

Dean Gillespie is a fine example of what this country offers in opportunity to the man who has initiative, courage, and integrity. He was successful in all ventures he undertook. He had all the attributes which make up a real man, such as character, generosity, and kindness.

Therefore I take this opportunity to pay my humble respects to the late Dean Gillespie.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, I have just learned of the fact, very distressing, that my good friend Dean Milton Gillespie died on Tuesday. It is unnecessary for me to say that he served his State with notable ability as one of the great men Colorado has furnished the Nation and was one of the most distinguished members of the Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth Congresses. The record proves that.

Dean Gillespie was my next-door neighbor on the fourth floor of the Old House Office Building. I knew him intimately and very well.

As I judge men, he possessed in a very real and rare degree those outstanding qualities and elements of character we Americans esteem and apprise in others most highly.

It was interesting for me, from my standpoint as an old member, to watch him grow in mental stature to fill the great frame which carried his heart and brain. He illustrated that capacity inherent in man to outgrow such restrictions as are imposed by environment and local usage. He legislated for the whole country.

His frankness was compelling. His business honesty, which had spelled for him great success therein, made him hate hypocrisy and sham and deceit, and he saw through every such curtain as if it were glass.

He believed and he justified the statement that a public office is a public trust.

We mourn his passing. We cannot afford to lose such men of diamondlike integrity as was he, for his honesty of purpose, fixity of conviction, definiteness of decision, businessman as he was, made him a very great asset to those with whom he closely associated and to all his colleagues.

Colorado and the country lost a great son when, as Bunyan said of Valiant for Truth, Dean M. Gillespie—

Passed over as all the trumpets sounded  
For him on the other side.

#### FURTHER APPROPRIATION FOR DISASTER RELIEF

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion, which I send to the Clerk's desk. The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. KERR moves that the rules be suspended and the joint resolution making further appropriation for disaster relief and for other purposes, House Joint Resolution 136, be passed.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read House Joint Resolution 136, as follows:

*Resolved, etc., That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the following sum:*

#### FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Disaster relief: A further amount for disaster relief, \$500,000, subject to the limitations and restrictions under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, the pending resolution before you is similar to the one enacted last week and involves relief for the disaster-stricken areas in the West. Much headway has already been made in relieving the suffering of both human and animal life; however, the continuation of the snows and blizzards has made this additional amount of \$500,000 necessary. This will complete in full the President's request for this purpose of \$1,000,000. In addition to this, the President has authorized from funds made available for the current year the amount of \$300,000 for relief purposes. I also wish to state that the President has directed the National Military Establishment to expend such sums as may be required for this purpose from any funds which may be available to the armed services.

To summarize, the following has now been allocated for disaster relief:

Original allocation	\$300,000
H. J. Res. 112	500,000
H. J. Res. 136	500,000
Total	1,300,000

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. VURSELL. I would like to ask if any of this money may be used in flood disaster relief. We have a very serious flood situation bordering on 100 miles of river front in southern Illinois in my particular district. There is great devastation. The State is trying to get some relief. There is an attempt being made to pass a bill, I believe, to get relief from the State. I introduced a bill for general disaster relief with reference to floods yesterday, and I am wondering if it is contemplated that any of this money might be used where it was imperatively necessary to alleviate suffering by reason of flood disaster, or is this

for the sole purpose of the blizzard condition in the Northwest?

Mr. KERR. Frankly, I think this resolution and the items I referred to can only be used for blizzard and storm relief.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. This is an emergency fund and could be used in the discretion of the President.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. For the benefit of the gentleman from Illinois, the committee report states that this fund is for use in the storm-stricken areas of the Midwest and West. I assume the report of the committee constitutes, while not binding, a direction.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. The whole thing goes to the President. While the storm has been in the Midwest and the West—and which condition has been the driving force behind this appropriation—nevertheless this goes to the President with the authority to use it in his discretion, and he could go beyond it. He also has a small balance left out of this fund that he could use for any emergency item.

Mr. KERR. If you consider it as an emergency item then I think the gentleman from New York is probably correct.

Mr. McCORMACK. If that is so, then some of this money could be used up in New England in connection with the flooded areas.

Mr. TABER. It could be used out of this fund. There is money in this fund that is not covered in this appropriation.

Mr. McCORMACK. I think we ought to have the record clear so that the people in other areas will not be disappointed. As I understand, this is in connection with the storm-stricken areas in the Midwest and the West. Inasmuch as what the gentleman from New York says is probably correct, I think the President would feel constrained—I know I would if I were President—to use this money in connection with the disaster that visited the Midwest and the West. As much as I would like to make appropriations in other directions, I think in all fairness to the gentleman from Illinois you better concentrate on that directly.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield to the gentleman from Wyoming.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. I quite agree with the majority leader that the intention was to allow the President to use this money principally for the stricken areas of the Midwest and the West, but technically the gentleman from New York may be correct; that he does have the power to use it elsewhere. I want to make clear, however, that it is my understanding that this money is sent to the States by the President to

be used almost exclusively for the relief of human suffering and it is not to be used to open roads and trails, and to transport hay and feed to the suffering livestock in the West. I want to call the attention of the House to the fact that several of the departments of the Government, particularly the Bureau of Land Management, have spent a large amount of money in opening roads to cities and towns and out to the ranches so that hay and feed could reach the stranded livestock. I should like to inquire of the gentleman from North Carolina, Judge KERR, if the committee proposes to bring in legislation that will reimburse the various departments including the Army for the expenditures that they have made from the funds appropriated in the last Congress.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. As to reimbursing the various departments of the Government, that could be done by action of the President. Under the direction of the President, some of the departments of the Government, especially the Army, have been told to exert their effort.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. If the gentleman will yield further, all these departments, particularly the Army, the Bureau of Land Management, and the Forest Service, have spent considerable sums of money on their own initiative. I insist, therefore, that the President has no way to reimburse these various departments. As I understand, several proposals have gone to the gentleman's committee asking that action be taken to reimburse the departments for the expenditures they have already made and are making pursuant to directions from the President.

Mr. RABAUT. Nothing has come to the committee with reference to reimbursing the various departments. These reimbursements would come up at the request of the President. The President is giving the orders to those departments under his powers.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield to the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. GRANGER. I wonder if the gentleman was right in that statement. The departments, as the gentleman from Wyoming has said, especially the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service, have exhausted funds that should be spent now. How does the gentleman propose that these departments continue to run?

Mr. RABAUT. In the regular course of business they will go to the budget to justify their expenditures and ask for a deficiency. It is up to the departments to do that. The budget is in the Executive Office. It will then come to the Congress, and find its way to the Deficiency Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. GRANGER. Are we prepared to say that appropriations will be made to cover the expenditures that have already been made by the departments?

Mr. RABAUT. We could say that individual Members of Congress are very

much interested in the actions the departments have taken, and it can be a matter of record when the question is later taken up, but it will depend on how much those appropriations have been depleted and what is needed to carry them on. If they desire reimbursement for the funds expended, they may make such a request to the budget, and that is in the executive department. We take the short cut of saying it is up to the President. Is that clear to the gentleman?

Mr. GRANGER. The gentleman is not saying now that any of the funds in the appropriation that is being made today will be used for that purpose?

Mr. RABAUT. That is entirely within the discretion of the President.

Mr. GRANGER. Does the gentleman mean to say that the President can use emergency funds to reimburse departments that have spent money?

Mr. RABAUT. He could if he wished. I am not saying he is going to do it. We are not tying the President's hands.

Mr. GRANGER. I understand that this money goes direct to the States and they are the ones who put it out.

Mr. RABAUT. No; this money goes to the emergency fund of the President.

Mr. GRANGER. It has been the practice in connection with funds of this kind that they have been distributed and expended through State agencies.

Mr. RABAUT. Yes. He can do that. The gentleman knows that the committee has been very sympathetic to his request. He is the Member who originally brought the matter to the attention of the committee. In deference to the gentleman, I want him to understand that no one is at all opposed to it here. He is asking for an explanation of how this fund is used and then trying to say how it is used. This fund goes to the President's emergency fund, and the President has indicated that he wants to help relieve the disaster in the West.

Mr. GRANGER. Of course, I am in favor of that. I am also in favor of relieving the people who have already spent money and who do not have anything to operate on until we make funds available to them.

Mr. RABAUT. They have a right under our system of government to present their case for reimbursement to the Budget.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. CURTIS. I think the committee should be commended for what they are doing today, but I have a serious doubt if this is enough to do the job. May I call the attention of the House to the fact that year after year we make an appropriation for emergency flood relief, rescue work, sandbagging, and the like. Without a doubt this fund ought to be increased, and increased now. When this great snow commences to melt, we are going to have added to our present floods, floods throughout the length and breadth of the country that might be most severe.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. I do not believe that even \$1,000,000 will be sufficient

money to carry out the program that the President and his aide or coordinator have in mind in the Middle West. Every day letters and telegrams pour in saying that it is too little and too late. I, for one, think that the President ought to have the authority to handle the funds in keeping with this resolution. I believe that every cent of this money will be used in the storm-stricken areas of the West and Middle West and that it probably will not be enough.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, in answer to the gentleman's statement, I would say that the President will have had, including this \$500,000 appropriation, \$1,300,000 in all. Over and above that he has delegated work to be done by the various agencies, as I said before, for these agencies to go out and assist in this relief work. Therefore, the amount expended is much in excess of \$1,000,000 if this is to be measured in dollars and cents. Whether it is enough—whether what has been done is enough or not enough, only time will tell. It all depends on the weather. You must go back to Mark Twain's famous saying, "Everybody talks about the weather, but nobody does anything about it."

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, this resolution has been brought to the floor of the House with the unanimous vote of the Committee on Appropriations. The whole problem has been approached on both sides of the aisle with the utmost sympathy for the situation that exists in the Middle West and the Northwest and with the desire in every possible way to be helpful. We have provided the full amount which the Bureau of Public Works asks for. If occasion arises where we have to consider this again, I am sure that the committee will be sympathetic.

On the other hand, the million dollars which has been appropriated, that is, with this resolution, and the \$300,000 which was in the disaster relief fund of the President, which he used, are but a small part of the funds which are being used in connection with this operation. It is only fair that the folks in the West and Northwest should realize this. There are \$50,000 in the President's disaster fund besides this particular set-up which can be used for an acute emergency in other directions if it is needed. I am sure that it is being approached on a broad scale and being approached sympathetically.

What will be done with this particular money is almost entirely an allocation to the States to operate with.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. GRANGER. I am sure we all appreciate the sympathy that has been expressed by the committee and the action that they have taken, but many of us from the West have urged these departments, every one of them in the storm areas, to get busy and help with the job. They have done it, but many of them have exhausted the funds that they already have to do their normal work.



We feel some responsibility in seeing that that fund is replenished. What is the committee going to do about that?

Mr. TABER. They will consider it when it is presented to them. I think I may speak for the committee in that connection. I am sure that is their disposition. I am sure that as soon as the departments have exhausted their funds and they are out of money that they will come. I have never known a department to be backward about doing that, and I do not think they will be in this particular instance.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. I appreciate the remarks of the gentleman from New York. As I said before, I understand the fund provided by this appropriation is sent to the States to be used practically entirely for human relief. In my own particular State the legislature has already appropriated \$200,000 which was matched by the counties, and provided a total of \$330,000 most, if not all, of which has been expended. They are presently considering an additional appropriation of \$300,000, and when appropriated the State of Wyoming and the counties will have expended a total of \$300,000 in fighting the storms. The people themselves have expended considerable money on their account and so considerably in excess of a million dollars has been spent in our State exclusive of Federal funds, if you take into consideration the expenditures by private individuals in fighting this storm. The various departments of the Government that helped immeasurably in opening roads and trails and transporting feed have exhausted most of their appropriations. I think some action ought to be taken in the very near future to reimburse those departments.

Mr. TABER. I do not have the slightest doubt but that any of those departments will come before the committee with a budget estimate as soon as they feel that their funds are down to a point where they need replenishment. I am sure that where funds have been used for this purpose and the appropriation is close to exhaustion or it looks like it is going to be because of what has been done to relieve the trouble due to the snow, the committee will give it very earnest consideration. I think I may say that, may I not, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. KERR. Yes; the gentleman is absolutely correct.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. RICH. I was much interested in the statement of the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT]. The last part of his statement was that we would reimburse the States and counties—

Mr. TABER. No. That is not what the gentleman said at all. He said he hoped we would reimburse the treasuries of the Federal agencies that have spent their money in connection with this storm item.

Mr. RICH. I am glad I misunderstood the gentleman.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, the evidence clearly shows that the people of a number of the Midwest and Western States will have been visited in recent weeks by storms that they have never encountered before.

Assistant Secretary of the Interior Warne, in a letter dated January 27, 1949, to Senator O'MAHONEY, said in part:

The storms that have swept the region repeatedly since December 22 are without precedent since the white man has penetrated the high plains in the intermountain area.

The case is very clear that immediate action certainly is necessary to bring relief to the people of this blighted area, or the area visited by these unprecedented storms; also, to do everything else possible to protect property, whether real, personal, or mixed, particularly the herds of animals in that great area which mean so much not only to the people living in the area but to the people of the entire country. To me, this action is a most refreshing incident on the part of the Congress. It shows how far we have advanced in our thoughts that the crying problems of any section are the problems of the people of all sections of the country. This is the true nationalistic spirit, and I use "nationalistic" in the sense that when a section of the country has problems such as the people of the Midwest and West have now, all sections should realize that it is their problem and the problem of the Federal Government to participate in either solely or in conjunction with the States affected to bring about the greatest relief possible to the people of the blighted area.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I agree fully with the remarks of the gentleman. I have had the opportunity to see some of the blizzard-swept States of the West recently. The situation is serious. It is an act of God that has developed into such a catastrophe that the United States Government certainly should come to the aid of the people in those regions. The President, I am happy to say, has already answered the appeal received from various governors of Western States. It is being handled in a nonpartisan manner and should continue to be so handled.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman is absolutely correct. I thank him for the contribution. It is fully nonpartisan. The President certainly has acted with sound judgment and courage; and the Congress is supporting him in his action. It will be remembered that last Saturday the President ordered the use of military funds to speed Federal relief in the western blizzard area. He sent a letter to Secretary of Defense Forrestal to have the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force spend whatever funds were needed without regard to existing apportionment. We can expect that the departments that have done so will ask

the Congress to have the funds so used reappropriated, or that they be reimbursed by congressional action. I have no doubt but that Congress will do that. I have no doubt that the Appropriations Committee will not view too critically the action of the department heads in the spending of money on the Federal level to help the people of the States affected because action was necessary and it is not a question of consideration of what the Federal Government should do over weeks, it had to be done immediately; and when action has to be taken immediately we have got to view the judgment of the officials who take that action in the light of the necessities of the situation and not in the light of having plenty of opportunity to investigate, inquire, and marshal facts, and then sit back calmly over a reasonable or protracted period of time and form a judgment.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

If no more time is desired, the Chair will put the question.

The question is on suspending the rules and passing the joint resolution.

The question was taken; and (on a division demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 123, noes none.

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the joint resolution was passed.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 30 seconds.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I desire to announce in addition to what I stated yesterday as the schedule for Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, that if a rule comes out of the Rules Committee extending the February 15 date on the legislative budget to May 1 I shall call that matter up on Monday.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, if this matter is to be called up it might as well be called up on Monday and be disposed of, but I would like to observe that the requirement for the determination of the legislative budget by February 15 was enacted by the Seventy-ninth Congress. In the Eightieth Congress we struggled with that problem and in the second session came to an agreement within the time of determination.

I rise only to express regret that the spirit and the letter of the proposed Reorganization Act adopted by the Seventy-ninth Congress is not being followed in this Congress. It does seem to me that if there ever was a time when the legislative branch of our Government should sit down and try to figure out what receipts can reasonably be expected and then try to cut the cloth of expenditures to fit the pattern of receipts, now is the time. Of course, if it goes over until May 1, I assume that many of the appropriation bills will have been disposed

of, possibly most of them will have been disposed of. If that is true the original purpose, as I understand it, of the determination of the legislative budget will have been lost.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that the members of the Ways and Means Committee, the Appropriations Committee, and the Members of this House should determine how much money we have and how much money we are going to spend. A lot of the things that have been proposed by the Chief Executive would never be enacted into law if we did that because we cannot afford it. The people of this country ought to know that and the sooner they know it the better.

It seems to me it is wrong to continue beyond the 15th of this month action by the responsible heads of this House. In my opinion, you ought to determine that before the 15th of February and not continue on until April or May or June. You will not have anything to stop you. You will be worse than a lot of spendthrifts. That is the only thing to stop you from doing it.

I hope that the Ways and Means Committee, including the gentleman from North Carolina, and the Appropriations Committee, including the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], will get together and determine before the 15th of February just what amount of money is necessary to spend, and then put the brakes on.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. DOUGHTON. The action of the committee during the last Congress did not serve as a deterrent to the House in this respect. It did not stop action of the House at all. It did not have any effect on the action of the House in making appropriations.

Mr. RICH. We had a balanced budget last year. You are not going to get anywhere near a balanced budget this year. There is no one in this House I have a greater regard for than I do for the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I simply rose to announce an additional program. I have been listening with interest to my friend from Pennsylvania and on some later occasion I shall undertake to convince him of the errors of his way.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

#### PENSION BILL

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute for the purpose of making an announcement.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, the Veterans' Committee of the House instructed me to announce to the House that Members of Congress will be heard by

that committee on the pending pension bills on next Tuesday morning at 10:30.

Those of you who would like to appear before the committee and make statements are invited to do so. But any of you who want to insert statements in the record, if you will supply those statements to the committee on or by next Tuesday, they will be made a part of the record.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, the gentleman does not mean to say that he is going to bring in a bill here now to provide pensions at the rate of \$100 a month for veterans after they become 60 years of age? It seems to me that there are lots of veterans that will not want legislation of that kind.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania evidently has not read the bill. I am inviting him to come over and be heard before the committee next Tuesday or send over a statement to be inserted in the hearings.

#### COMMITTEE ON RULES

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I was not on the floor when the majority leader explained the situation as to legislation. The Committee on Rules met this morning to consider granting a rule on the first deficiency appropriation bill, but came to no conclusion because of the absence of certain facts which I hope will be forthcoming this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock when the committee will meet again. There has been an application for a rule on House Concurrent Resolution 23, namely, the budget resolution, extending the time from February 15 to May 1. I think the Committee on Rules in all likelihood will approve that concurrent resolution this afternoon so that the same can be considered tomorrow if there is no other business before the House. There may be two investigating resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules, and that may give the House something to consider tomorrow or the first of next week.

#### MERCI SHIP

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, the French ship *Magellan* steamed into New York Harbor yesterday carrying 49 railroad cars filled with French treasures, one for each State and one for the Capital. This is the gracious manner in which the French people say "merci" to the people of America for the Friendship Train conceived by the worthy journalist Drew Pearson. The *Magellan* is called the *Merci Ship*. Among the rare museum pieces are a Lafayette chair, a hat of Napoleon, a Louis XV sedan chair. President Auriol has sent 49 precious Sèvres

vases. All are heartfelt gifts from France to the United States. These acts are great symbols of the long years of amity and accord between our two Nations. It is significant that 64 years ago another French ship, the *S. S. Isere*, sailed into New York Harbor carrying a bulky yet wondrous token of friendship and democracy, the Statue of Liberty, that now graces the port of New York and raises the torch of liberty for all. France again rewards us with her good will and friendship. *Merci ships* and friendship trains are excellent means of breaking down barriers and establishing good will among nations. We accept the gift of France with heartfelt thanks.

I also salute the distinguished French Ambassador Bonnet who has done so much to cement friendliest relations between our countries. He is a tower of strength to France as well as to the United States.

We salute our sister republic, France.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include in each extraneous matter.

Mr. WOOD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include four resolutions adopted by the 23 associations of the Women's Patriotic Conference.

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances, and include in one a radio address, and in the other a letter.

Mr. STIGLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. MULTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an article.

I am informed by the Public Printer that this will exceed two pages of the RECORD and will cost \$177.50, but I ask that it be printed notwithstanding that fact.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, notwithstanding the cost, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

#### ELECTIONS IN NORTHERN IRELAND

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Speaker, an election has been called for the 10th of February, to be held in the six counties of Northern Ireland. The unexpected announcement of these elections was made on January 20, and the candidates were given until January 31 to file their nominations. No reason has been given for calling this election, other than the statement of Sir Basil Brooke to the



effect that it has become necessary to ask the people to reaffirm their determination not to desert the people of Great Britain in these hard times.

The haste with which this election has been called is in reality due to the alarm, which Sir Basil feels, concerning the growing sentiment in the northern counties of Ireland for union with the rest of Ireland. By calling these elections now, the old register, which was established in February of 1946, will be used, and anyone who has attained voting age since January 31, 1946, will not be entitled to vote in this election. Were the election to be held some 6 weeks later, the new register would be in effect and all who have recently turned 21 years of age would be eligible to vote. By eliminating these younger voters, Sir Basil hopes to be able to point to the results of this election as a proof that the people of Northern Ireland do not desire to be united with the rest of Ireland.

Because of the undemocratic methods being employed in this election, Mr. John A. Costello, the Prime Minister of Ireland, called for a conference to be held in the Mansion House in Dublin last Thursday, January 27. At this conference to study means of assisting the antipartition candidates of Northern Ireland, the leaders of all the parties in the Irish Parliament at Dublin, including the leader of the opposition, were present. Those attending the conference were: Mr. John A. Costello, Prime Minister, Fine Gael Party; Mr. W. Norton, Deputy Prime Minister, Labor Party; Gen. Richard Mulcahy, Fine Gael Party; Mr. Sean McBride, Clann na Poblachta; Mr. Joseph Blowick, Farmer's Party; Mr. James Everett, Labor Party; Mr. James Dillon, Independent Party; Mr. Eamonn de Valera, Mr. Frank Aiken, and Mr. Patrick Smith, all of the Fianna Fail Party.

Following the conference a statement was issued, which I believe to be worthy of the careful reading and consideration of all the Members of the House. With the permission of the Speaker I desire to include that statement in my remarks. It reads as follows:

Efforts are being made to represent the results of the forthcoming elections in the six northern counties as justifying the continued unnatural division of our country. We, representing the overwhelming majority of the Irish people, assert that the continuance of partition is a flagrant denial of the democratic right of national self-determination and is bitterly resented by the Irish people. The partition of Ireland was effected by a British Parliament in 1920, in defiance of the clearly expressed wishes of the Irish people, and no Irish vote, north or south, was passed in favor of it. We assert once more the right of the Irish people to the ownership and control of all the national territory and we repudiate the right of Britain to carve up the Irish nation or to occupy any portion of it, even though a local majority against unity can be procured in the area which was deliberately selected for that purpose by the British Parliament.

Elections in that artificially selected area, based as they are on gerrymandered constituencies and an out-of-date register, are a violation of democratic principles. They are calculated only to serve the interests of the privileged group, who by electoral manipulations in Derry City, the counties of Tyrone

and Fermanagh and many other areas, have not hesitated to make one partitionist vote equal to two or more antipartitionist votes; the result of elections in these circumstances must be a foregone conclusion.

Efforts are being made to arouse sectarian hatreds and to create intolerance; we appeal to our fellow countrymen in the northeast, irrespective of creed or politics, not to allow such efforts to blind them in their common interests and duty as democrats and Irishmen. The continued domination of a small and privileged ascendancy in a portion of our island can hold out the prospect of nothing but bitterness and strife—a united Ireland could make what a divided Ireland never can; an effective contribution to the causes of world peace based on democratic institutions, and Christian principles. The candidates in the forthcoming election which stand for the unity of Ireland vindicate the just demand of the Irish nation in this regard, and as such, deserve the support of the united Irish Nation.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FEIGHAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article.

Mr. DONDERO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. JAVITS (at the request of Mr. Boggs of Delaware) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include extraneous material.

Mr. JENKINS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include in one a newspaper article and in the other a newspaper editorial.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an excerpt.

Mr. CURTIS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a table.

Mr. FARRINGTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances, and include in one a letter from the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, in another a list of national associations adopting resolutions supporting statehood for Hawaii, and in the third an address he delivered to the Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include in one some correspondence he had with the president of the Wisconsin Farmers Union.

#### FARM PROGRAM

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I have just been granted permission to insert in the Appendix the text of some correspondence I had with the leader of one of the farm organizations of my State.

During the campaign of 1948 we sort of expected to be subjected to unfair criticism and to incomplete truths and insinuations regarding the farm program of this country, but that campaign ended 3 months ago. It seems to me that of this date the energies of our political opponents could much better be expended in developing a real, sound, long-term farm program than in uttering recriminations against the Eightieth Congress for either the real or the fancied ills of our national granary.

I think perhaps the farmers of the Middle West ought to be reminded that it was the Republicans of the Middle West who stood as the bulwark against the repeal of the oleo taxes as pledged by the Democrats, and that the farmers ought to be reminded that the Eightieth Congress provided more funds for rural electrification than any other Congress and more than the President has requested of this Congress for the next fiscal year.

It might be well to remind them, too, that the Democrats, and not the Republicans, must bear the responsibility for the declining prices of milk and other farm products in the Dairy State. A year ago they asked for another OPA to roll back farm prices. Now that prices are descending too rapidly, the same group is blaming the Hope-Aiken bill, which is not yet in effect for parity purposes, for that. If it were so, would anyone on the other side of the aisle be so false as to deny that the Hope-Aiken bill was the Truman administration's program, supported by Secretary of Agriculture Brannan and others high in the administration?

#### COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, at the request of the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BLAND], I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries may sit during the session of the House this afternoon.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

#### UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, are graduates of the fourth Federal academy to be continually harassed by the selective-service system?

That is a question being asked by the graduates of the United States Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, N. Y., and it is a question we in Congress might well consider.

Because a strong merchant marine is necessary to national defense and security, we have appropriated money to establish this fourth Federal academy,

and each year we appropriate funds for the training of merchant marine officers there. We spend money each year to aid in the building of merchant marine vessels. Yet we are permitting the men trained at this academy, with Federal funds—the men necessary to officer the ships we want built—to be drafted under the Selective Service Act.

A cadet at the Merchant Marine Academy is militarily trained from 2 to 4 years, as a specialist in the Navy and merchant marine, at a cost of approximately \$9,000 of the taxpayers' money. This training, so valuable in both war and peace, is wasted when he is inducted into the Army under selective service. A graduate of Kings Point is ready for immediate service under section 7 of the Selective Service Act, and he can be called to active duty by the President at any time, so we are not increasing our Reserve components, but we are sacrificing special skills, when such graduates are inducted.

Induction of a graduate of the United States Merchant Marine Academy could cost the taxpayers \$24,000, and would not enhance the security program. It costs \$9,000 to train this graduate originally at Kings Point, \$6,000 to train him in the Army after induction, and another \$9,000 to train a replacement merchant marine officer in event an emergency does arise.

We have been prone to do too little for the men of the merchant marine while expecting them to do much for us in time of war. Seamen have received little or no rewards for the sacrifices they made during the last war. One of the least things we can do to show some consideration for that service, and at the same time aid national security, is to pass legislation deferring graduates of the Merchant Marine Academy—the fourth Federal academy—from the draft.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FORD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter from a constituent.

Mr. BEALL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a resolution from the Farmers' Cooperative.

Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article.

#### CHINA

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I take this minute to call the attention of the Members to an article which I think is of the greatest significance. It appears on page A457 of the Appendix of the RECORD and was inserted by Senator BRIDGES. The article is the foreword of a book *The Way of a Fighter*, written by Gen. Claire Chennault, and has just been published this week.

For those who are confused with regard to the situation in China—and who

is not—this man can shed real light. He knows more about it, perhaps, than any other living American, because he has been working at the problem from the inside out rather than standing on the outside giving moral lectures and advice. I think every Congressman owes it to himself and to his constituents to read carefully at least this foreword and get Chennault's analysis and constructive suggestions for our policies in China in the immediate future. His record as a fighter for freedom and for our country's interest in China long before other people woke up, and his repeatedly demonstrated ability to retrieve situations which the experts said were hopeless, must command the respect of every responsible person who realizes the seriousness to our own country's future of what is happening in China.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

#### COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules may have until midnight tonight and midnight tomorrow to file reports.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, for what bills is the gentleman making this request?

Mr. SABATH. On those bills on which the Committee on Rules will grant rules. That is on the resolutions that it will report this afternoon.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, may the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] be repeated for the benefit of the House?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] has asked unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules, if it reports any rules, may have until midnight tonight or midnight tomorrow night to file such reports.

Mr. HALLECK. I thank the Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH]?

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PLUMLEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD, and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. RICH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the *Mansfield Advertiser* by the editor, Edwin S. Coles, entitled "How Much Do People Know?"

Mr. WHITE of Idaho asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and to include certain excerpts.

#### REBURIAL OF OUR WAR DEAD

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Speaker, I reluctantly call to the attention of the membership a matter which may very sadly affect someone in each of our districts.

Many American lads are now overseas. Unfortunately, some of them have died or have been killed, or will die or be killed while serving outside the continental limits of this country. The present method of returning their bodies, employed by the War Department, is shockingly slow. I have called this to the attention of the War Department as emphatically as I know how, but apparently I have not been convincing.

It would be unfortunate, I think, if it should be necessary for this Congress to change this policy by legislation. It can and should be done administratively. This will, of course, entail the expenditure of money and will involve change and effort.

There can be little more compelling reason, however, for the change and the expenditure of money than the comfort it would bring to the hearts and minds of those Americans whose loved ones have died in the service of their country.

You understand, of course, that I do not speak of those who died in the war—only those who have died since the war.

A period of 6 to 8 weeks required for the return of these bodies is an unconscionable delay, and, I believe, an unnecessary delay. It would be well for each of you to check with the War Department and see if we may not remedy this matter through administrative change.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WOOD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* of February 1.

Mr. SADOWSKI asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and include excerpts.

Mr. LARCADE asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GORE). Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. WITHROW] is recognized for 15 minutes.

#### REPEAL OF TAX ON OLEOMARGARINE

Mr. WITHROW. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this time so that I might address the House on a question of grave importance to the State of Wisconsin, and particularly to my district which is one of the leading producers of butterfat in the Nation. I am opposed to the removal of the tax of 10 cents per pound on colored oleomargarine. This tax has been somewhat of a protection to butter producers in preventing oleo colored yellow from being sold in imitation of butter whose natural color is yellow. This has also been a protection to the consumer who wants butter and not an imitation.

I understand that leading dairy and farm organizations are agreed on the suggestion that oleo taxes and license fees be repealed. This is being misinterpreted to mean the repeal of all restrictions on the manufacture and sale of yellow oleomargarine. This movement which threatens the very existence of the dairy industry is sponsored and financed by the oleomargarine manu-



facturers, a small industrial group that seeks to remove all restrictions on the sale of oleomargarine colored yellow in imitation of butter.

The fight between oleo and butter is an economic battle. On the one hand you have 2,500,000 dairy farm families, 40,000 small dairy plants and their employees as against 28 large oleomargarine manufacturers. The dairy farmers are a vital part of our national economy, they pay substantial taxes and also provide the Nation with vital and nutritious food. They merely want the synthetic product called oleomargarine to be sold for what it is and not to permit it to be disguised as an imitator of butter by coloring it yellow.

I believe it is very conservative to say that the relationship between the producers of cotton and the oleo and crushers of cottonseed has not been conducive to a sound economy. The cottonseed oil industry sets the market price—they make the money, not the cotton farmer.

The dairyman is in an economy in which butter is the balance wheel; more than 25 percent of all milk produced goes into butter. The consumers of the Nation are dependent on dairy farmers for 40 percent of their beef and veal, and all of their milk.

From year to year the dairyman, by reason of rigid State requirements and voluntary usages relative to sanitary requirements, has invested hundreds of thousands of dollars in more modernized farm equipment; built new or remodeled old barns and silos, bought milking machines, and so forth, fertilized the soil so as to produce more and better feed. In most areas, he has carried on soil conservation work, has prevented, in part, soil erosion. All of this has been done because he anticipated that this greatest of all agricultural industries, namely dairying, and, I might say at this point that most of this work was done under the guidance of the State and Federal Government—at least with their approval. Farm boys have attended the universities in ever-increasing numbers, so that they in turn can take over, and in an intelligent way carry on the work so well done by their parents. They have the intellectual and technical ability to carry on in this worthy endeavor. They are literally the backbone of the Nation. Shall their future be jeopardized by the Congress permitting this synthetic product to be sold in imitation of their natural and wholesome product?

The family-sized farm is doomed if this terrible economic blow is dealt to the dairy industry.

Competent economists have shown, and it has not been questioned, that to sell yellow oleo unrestricted would take away an additional 600,000,000 pounds a year in butter sales. The cost of this loss in sales to the dairy farmers would be a quarter of a million dollars in cash income. The long-term result would be liquidation of dairy herds on a large scale. The small farm unit would not be able to operate any longer. This terrible economic readjustment is threatened because the oleo interests of the Nation, who are making handsome profits now, want to expand their business by being

permitted to color their product yellow in imitation of butter, whose natural color is yellow. Their object is to fool the consumer and break down a natural sales resistance.

The dairy farmers welcome the expansion of dairying in the cotton areas, and it is of vital interest to you from cotton States that the status of butter be preserved. The cotton producer realizes, I believe, that the farmers of the Nation are their best customers by buying edible vegetable oils in shortenings for salad and desserts, and for spreads; likewise cottonseed meal is used for feed, which is bringing at the present time between \$85 and \$100 a ton; and also cotton products.

It must also be recognized that there is a critical shortage in edible oil in the manufacture of shortening and salad dressing. In fact, in each of the years 1935-37, it was necessary to import as much as 100,000,000 pounds of edible cottonseed oil from outside the country to satisfy their needs. The increased demand for cottonseed oil that would be created by the unrestricted sale of oleo colored yellow would create a further acute shortage.

It must also be borne in mind that any break in the economy of the dairy farmer would severely impair the soil-conservation program which is making wonderful strides in the voluntary conservation of our soil. A break in that economy would also affect adversely our rural-electrification program which, with its further expansion, will accomplish more to raise the standards of living of those in the rural areas than any one other factor. A blow to the dairy economy would also endanger our farm-credit program which is doing much to help our farm economy. In fact, a blow to our dairy economy would have severe repercussions to the entire agriculture set-up.

This is a most inopportune time to be considering this type of legislation, with dairy prices on a sharp decline, and legislation in the hopper for further farm-price supports. With all somewhat in accord that we must cooperate in an effort to help one another, in come the oleo interests to completely—if they are successful—upset the best of our plans with a scheme which is as destructive as it is deceptive.

Oleo manufacturers are guilty of trying to mislead the public to believe that their product is naturally yellow, and that they are compelled by Federal restrictions to remove this yellow color by bleaching or pay the 10-cent tax per pound. They also say that butter is colored with the same dyes with which oleo is colored and to restrain their use of yellow color is unjustified discrimination.

The natural color of oleo is white or gray, and, I understand, must be bleached in most instances to make it white. The natural color of butter is yellow, except during the winter months when the cows are off pasture. Then a coloring is used to make the color uniform the year around. But it is not put in to deceive the consumer.

I am reliably informed for the year 1947 that the oleo manufacturers spent

\$6,600,000 for advertising directed in part toward the repeal of oleo restrictions. In 1948 they spent an additional \$5,400,000 to mislead the American housewife on the question of yellow oleomargarine.

Perhaps there are people whose incomes are so low that it may be necessary for them to eat oleomargarine instead of butter, but it is not fair for them to be deceived by the yellow color into thinking they are buying and eating butter.

Fraudulent substitution of yellow oleomargarine for butter must be prevented. This can be accomplished by a flat ban being placed on the imitation of butter through the commercial manufacture or sale of yellow oleomargarine.

Under such a prohibition, the housewives could obtain all the oleo they wanted to buy uncolored and tax-free. At the same time, the ban on imitation butter would curb unfair competition for the butter market.

My people are alarmed; they know what happened to agriculture from 1920 to 1929. They are fearful that this latest unwarranted attack may have the same disastrous result—not merely the collapse of the great dairy industry but likewise the disintegration of our entire economic structure, for agriculture is our basic industry.

If the taxes are repealed, then there should be an effective prohibition of the manufacture and sale of yellow oleomargarine.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WITHROW. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. If I recollect correctly, the gentleman was at La Crosse, Wis., on October 18 at the National Catholic Rural Life Conference attended by a couple of thousand people when Dr. Carlson and I had a debate of some 3 hours on this subject. Dr. Carlson, of the University of Chicago, is the official mouthpiece of the Oleo Trust. The gentleman will probably remember also that Dr. Carlson said that day that filled milk was equal to natural milk, which is the next step if they are able to pass this oleo legislation, is that right?

Mr. WITHROW. That is right. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WITHROW. I am pleased to yield to the gentleman from North Dakota.

Mr. BURDICK. As I understand it, the gentleman would be perfectly willing to take off the tax on oleomargarine provided they would arrange the legislation so that this inferior grade of foodstuff could not be disguised to take the place of butter, is that right?

Mr. WITHROW. That is exactly it, so that there is a real prohibition against the manufacture and sale of yellow oleomargarine.

Mr. BURDICK. The gentleman would let them have all the oleo they want without tax, if they did that?

Mr. WITHROW. That is correct. I thank the gentleman from North Dakota.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WITHROW. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. May I compliment the gentleman on the fine presentation he has made.

Mr. WITHROW. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. JENSEN. May I ask the gentleman if it is not a fact that wherever we find a good dairy section in America or the world, a section in which there are plenty of dairy cows, we find good, healthy people and good, healthy soil; but, to the contrary, where they do not have sufficient dairying you will generally find a poorer class of people and poor soil; is that not right?

Mr. WITHROW. That is correct.

Mr. JENSEN. For that very reason most of the Southern States which are clamoring for this oleo bill should be the ones protecting the dairy industry lock, stock, and barrel; is that not right?

Mr. WITHROW. I believe that is so; yes. I thank my colleague.

Mr. GOLDEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WITHROW. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. GOLDEN. I would like to have some information. Under the bill that the gentleman is advocating, if white oleo is sold to the housewife, would the bill permit the coloring matter to go along with the package of oleo and let the housewife do her own coloring?

Mr. WITHROW. Yes; I understand it would. The bill I have in mind is the bill introduced by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN]. I understand that that bill permits the housewife to buy uncolored oleomargarine.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

#### COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking and Currency may have until 12 o'clock midnight Saturday to file a report on H. R. 1661.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JENSEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a letter.

Mr. JONAS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include House Resolution 17, adopted by the Sixty-sixth General Assembly of the State of Illinois on January 5, 1949, a photostatic copy of which was submitted to him by Hon. Edward J. Barrett, secretary of state.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. HEBERT] is recognized for 30 minutes.

#### DR. FRANK P. GRAHAM

Mr. HEBERT. Mr. Speaker, a strange incident has bobbed up in the news involving the good name of the great State of North Carolina.

However, before discussing this I want to make it clear that I deplore the fact

that it becomes necessary for me to bring this matter to the attention of this House because I do not come from North Carolina. In doing so I do not in any sense or suggestion cast any reflection on the great State of North Carolina, or its loyal, patriotic citizens; nor do I in any way suggest that the Members of the North Carolina delegation in this House are in any way responsible for this unfortunate situation. The Members of the North Carolina delegation in this Congress are all distinguished gentlemen who have demonstrated on numerous occasions their devotion and their loyalty, not only to their State, but to their Nation. Any State could well be proud of such representation in the National Congress.

Not only has the State of North Carolina given to this body a distinguished group of men, but the roster of outstanding Government officials who have come to Washington in years past, and who are at present in Washington, includes the names of those who claim the State of North Carolina as their own.

The problem of the State of North Carolina is well the problem of my own State of Louisiana or any other of the 48 States. I approach the discussion of this situation on a national, not a State, level. In the far Northwest one great university, the University of Washington, has already publicly accepted its responsibility of the challenge to this menace, and has picked up the gauntlet in the fight to keep our universities clean of any misdirected instruction, attachment, or association, whether given wittingly or unwittingly.

With this explanation behind me I now call your attention to an example of how a great State university and its president can be used by forces of evil which would destroy the system of government which so many of us are trying so desperately to maintain.

The Security Board of the Atomic Energy Commission has decided that Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, ought not, for security reasons, be permitted to come near the atomic secrets. If he cannot be entrusted with our atomic secrets, why is he trusted with the education of thousands of young Americans in these times of peril? What is he doing at the head of the University of North Carolina?

The Board that branded him as a bad security risk is not a collection of village red baiters. It is headed by former Justice Owen J. Roberts, of the Supreme Court of the United States; Joseph P. Grew, former Under Secretary of State; Dr. Karl Compton, former head of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Henning Webb Prentiss, Jr., president of the Armstrong Cork Co.; and G. M. Humphrey, president of the Hanna Coal Co., of Cleveland. Not only that but Admiral John Gingrich, security officer of the Atomic Energy Commission, on his own authority, has similarly barred Dr. Graham from atomic secrets. But Mr. David Lilienthal has overruled both these authorities, because he has already opened the atomic secrets to Dr. Graham.

But what is Dr. Graham doing prying into atomic secrets at Oak Ridge? Well, he is president of the Oak Ridge Insti-

tute of Nuclear Studies. It is supposed to be interested in promoting the activity of southern colleges in atomic research. But how does it come about that Dr. Graham bobs up in that spot?

Dr. Frank P. Graham, aside from being president of the University of North Carolina, has another more dubious claim to fame. The Communist Party, being highly unpopular, does most of its work through so-called front organizations, bearing seemingly respectable names, such as the American League for Peace and Democracy. The game is to get into these organizations Americans who are gullible enough to allow the use of their names in order to hide the Communists in the organization who pull the strings behind the scenes. A good example is this American League for Peace and Democracy. The live spirits in this front were such persons as Earl Browder; Lewis Merrill, Communist labor leader; Ben Gold, Communist editor; Abram Baxer; Muriel Draper; Max Yergan; Donald Ogden Stewart; and other Red stooges. The Attorney General of the United States has officially branded this as a Communist-front. Now what was Dr. Frank P. Graham doing in that company as one of their sponsors? Yet there he was until the Attorney General's attack broke up the organization. And, of course, he was billed as president of the University of North Carolina. The prestige of this great institution was used to exploit this flagrant Red agency.

Of course, Dr. Graham could be fooled once. After all, peace and democracy are alluring words. But Dr. Graham is not a simple-minded man. And so what must we say when we find him in half a dozen similar organizations? Did the Commies fool him six times in a row? Well, it is a little worse than that. The Committee on Un-American Activities lists him as being either a director or sponsor of 18 Communist-front organizations or causes.

Dr. Graham joined these groups, he says, to defend civil rights and freedom of speech. These are fine causes, to be sure. But is not the Communist Party a strange place to go for comrades in the fight for freedom of speech? Could Dr. Graham find no better allies than these American agents of the most tyrannical government in the world? Is Dr. Graham that simple-minded?

However, he insists that he could see no wrong in teaming up with Communists when Russia was our ally in a great war. This is the defense he made to Fulton Lewis, Jr., who denounced him over the radio. But this will not hold water. The doctor was in a number of these Communist fronts before the war started and nobody dreamed of Russia being an ally. He was in the American Friends of Spanish Democracy, the International Labor Defense, the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, all Communist fronts, before 1939. Russia was not our ally then. But it is worse than this. He was one of the sponsors of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born in May 1940. Of course, that sounds like a good cause, too. But this was a Communist-organized committee to prevent the deportation of Reds. At that time Russia was not only not



our ally, she was the ally of Hitler and the President of the United States had denounced the Russian dictatorship as one of the most brutal in the world. At that moment Russia had invaded and terrorized Poland and Finland and was supplying Hitler with war materials.

In his defense of himself, Dr. Graham points out how he was opposed to Mussolini, Hitler, and Franco. Of course he was. So was Stalin. But if he was so much opposed to dictatorships and so much in love with free speech, why is it that he could be found in 18 organizations opposed to Hitler, Franco, and Mussolini, and to various American activities, yet not in one opposed to Stalin?

And, if he joined these Red-front organizations because he saw nothing wrong in teaming up with Communists while Russia was our ally, what is he doing in so many of these organizations now? Is Russia still our ally? Have these organizations ceased to be Communist fronts? And who does Dr. Graham think he is kidding?

When the war in Spain started, Communists in this country tried to sell the idea that this was a war between the democratic Republic of Spain and the Fascist rebels. But that was a fraud. The Republic was originally launched by true republicans. But the Communies got control of it. In the Spanish war which followed it was a war between the Fascists and the Communists. The Communists in America organized the American Friends of Spanish Democracy and another front called the Coordinating Committee to Lift the Embargo. President Roosevelt had induced Congress to prevent the shipment of arms to both sides—Fascists and Communists. But there was Dr. Graham in the Committee-formed committee to lift that embargo so that arms could be shipped to the Reds in Spain. And if he had had his way there would now be a Red dictatorship in Spain as well as in Yugoslavia.

The serious point in all this is that this man was being courted by the Reds because they could advertise his support as that of the president of the University of North Carolina. These Communist fronts require two things: They need money, and they need the prestige of prominent names. They manage to get plenty of money from rich Americans who have inherited it and are ashamed of the system under which they become rich. And they get the prestige of respectable names through these front organizations from Americans with prominent names in Hollywood, the theater, social work, and the colleges. The president of a State university paid for by the people of North Carolina is a prize catch. But one wonders how such a man ever bit on that hook.

Earl Browder, then head of the Communist Party in America, was in jail. Of course a Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder was organized by the Communists. Elizabeth Curley Flynn, a notorious party member, was secretary of the committee. And there was the inevitable Dr. Frank P. Graham on the list and of course the title president of the University of North Carolina. The Communist Party has been exploiting the prestige of the university for years

through the activities of Frank P. Graham.

Of one of these organizations Dr. Graham was president and is now honorary president. This is the Southern Conference Council for Human Welfare. How can Dr. Graham be in any doubt about this strange affair? The Committee on Un-American Activities reports that the conference actually is being used in devious ways to favor basic Soviet and Communist policy. And the Communist Party not only admits this but boasts that it started the organization.

Robert Hall, secretary of the Communist Party in Alabama, wrote in January 1939:

We can say that the Southern Conference was a brilliant confirmation of the line advanced by Comrade Browder at the tenth convention . . . Our party contributed in a modest but constructive manner to the success of the conference.

Earl Browder testified before a congressional committee under oath that the conference was one of the party's transmission belts. William Weiner, former treasurer of the Communist Party, testified that a subsidy of \$2,000 was paid to the Communist Party of Alabama when the conference was organized. Robert Hall has described how resolutions were prepared by the Communist Party and then adopted by the conference. James Dombrowski, executive secretary of the conference, signed a statement in March 1941, while Stalin and Hitler were allies, defending the Communist Party. And he helped launch a joint Socialist-Communist united front movement in the South in 1935. During all this time Dr. Graham was the president or honorary president of this organization. Is there no way of aiding the cause of the Negro in the South save through the Communist Party? Can anyone imagine that the Communists here wanted to improve the lot of the Negro and make him more contented in America? The Communist revolutionaries have only one object in moving amongst Negroes and that is to arouse them, to urge them on to inconsiderate action in order to produce an angry reaction in their white neighbors. Their purpose is to set Negro against white man, worker against employer, Christian against Jew, North against South, East against West, town against country. They work ceaselessly for division and disorder and chaos in our society. What is Dr. Graham doing lending the prestige of the University of North Carolina to a Red front organism working among southern Negroes? He has headed this organization for over 10 years, before the war, during the Hitler-Stalin alliance, and since the war when the whole vicious pattern of Communist disruptive activity has become known.

Now we have the crowning episode of this disquieting incident. The atomic enterprises of the Government have attracted a swarm of Red agents and American dupes eager to penetrate the dread secret of this terrible weapon. In Canada a member of Parliament and a distinguished British scientist were caught red-handed giving secrets to the Russian Embassy. It is difficult to be-

lieve such a thing could happen in America. Yet here we have been shocked at the recent disclosures as a result of which Alger Hiss is under indictment for perjury for denying under oath his connection with the supplying of secret information to Russian spies—Hiss, who sat with President Roosevelt at Yalta as one of his advisers when he was dealing with Stalin and who was, until indicted, head of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Now an organization is formed called the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies. Its announced purpose is to promote the co-operation of southern universities in nuclear research. And who should pop up at its head but Dr. Frank P. Graham. And immediately the question arises whether the head of this institute should be admitted to the atomic secrets. In order to protect our country on this dangerous front, the Government Atomic Energy Commission has named a security officer—Admiral John Gingrich—to investigate all persons approaching this guarded secret. Admiral Gingrich investigated Dr. Graham and reported that he should not, for security reasons, be admitted to these secrets. Then the matter went to the board headed by former Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts. That board, composed of five eminent and very sober-minded citizens, also held that Graham, for security reasons, should not be allowed near the atomic secrets. I do not suppose Dr. Graham is a Communist or a Red agent, but it is disgraceful that a man in so great a position should so conduct himself that he cannot be trusted in any situation involving his country.

The facts in the case of Dr. Graham, his long record of association with Reds and Red agents and now this decision of the security officer of the Commission and the security board, cannot be ignored by the trustees or regents of the University of North Carolina. The gravity of this situation is actually increased by the fact that David Lilienthal, whose own views and sympathies have been called in question, prevailed upon this board and against the opinion of his own security officer, Admiral Gingrich, and admitted Graham to these atomic secrets.

What can we expect of the youth in our colleges when the trustees of a great American university permit these bedfellows of American Reds to preside over this institution of learning? Of what avail will all the warnings to our impressionable youth be when conduct such as Dr. Graham's is known and approved by permitting him to remain at the head of one of our leading universities supported by the taxes of the citizens of North Carolina who hate everything that Dr. Graham has been playing with these 10 years. Dr. Graham enjoys under our Constitution the great right of freedom of mind and speech. No one proposes to deprive him of it. But when he uses it to support the revolutionary activities of the most hated and condemned organization in America today, he has no right to remain at the head of a great university and use the prestige of his position to promote the designs of the

greatest enemies this country has had in its existence.

This is a State-supported institution. It is entirely probable that the people of the State do not know the truth about Dr. Graham. It is possible the members of the State legislature are not informed about it. It may be that the regents of the university are not fully informed. But there can no longer be any excuse. The university should be relieved of the incubus of this man's operations and he should be freed in order to ply his activities as the ally and front of any organization he wishes without involving the university in the deal.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HÉBERT. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman has not told the worst part of the story yet. It developed that there was a Communist organization inside the student body of the University of North Carolina, which institution is presided over by this man Frank Graham. Everybody knows that it is the object of the Communist Party to overthrow this Government and to destroy the American way of life; yet this man who has been connected with all these Communist fronts, which have been and are now being used by the Communist Party, is now the president of a great university that has a Communist organization, an organization of members of the Communist Party, inside its student body as the records of the Committee on Un-American Activities will show.

Mr. HÉBERT. I think the gentleman also knows from his many years of activity in attacking this menace that the infiltration of the Communist line and the breaking down of our system of government and our institutions of higher education is one of the most dangerous things in this country today as exemplified by Elizabeth Bentley, who attended both Columbia University and Vassar.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for one more statement? And then I will not interrupt him further.

Mr. HÉBERT. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. I want to say that if every American knew how recklessly our atomic secrets were being handled today they would be shocked beyond measure. This country is not safe, in my opinion, and in the opinion of Members connected with the Committee on Un-American Activities who have investigated it, for these secrets are being slipped out to our potential enemies with the ultimate purpose of destroying America.

Mr. HÉBERT. May I ask the gentleman from Mississippi if he agrees with the philosophy, thinking, reasoning, or logic, that it takes only lawyers to find unpatriotic people in this country?

Mr. RANKIN. No; I may say to the gentleman from Louisiana that such an excuse was used to dupe some of the present members of the Ways and Means Committee into keeping the gentleman from Louisiana off the Committee on Un-American Activities. If that were the law, if that rule had been adopted at the beginning of our Government, Ben-

jamin Franklin could not have served on such a committee; George Washington could not have served on it; U. S. Grant or Robert E. Lee could not have served on it; neither could Jefferson Davis or Herbert Hoover. That was one of the most stupid things I have ever known Members of Congress to do.

Mr. HÉBERT. I may say to the gentleman from Mississippi that those responsible for removing me from the committee did not have to go so far; they could have laid down the rule that only Members of the House with two eyes could be eligible for service on the committee; that would have left me out for I have only one eye.

Mr. RANKIN. This move to curtail the membership of that committee has been going on behind the Communist line for years. I am not kicking, for I will be here on the floor of the House to carry on this fight as long as I am a Member of this body; but I have never known a more stupid piece of asinine performance than that by the alleged Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee in the way they juggled their resolutions in order to cripple the Committee on Un-American Activities.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HÉBERT. I yield.

Mr. NICHOLSON. It seems to me that the people who took the gentleman from Mississippi and the gentleman from Louisiana off the committee were Democrats, were they not?

Mr. RANKIN. I am not surprised that the gentleman thought that was the case.

It was the hand of Esau and the voice of Jacob.

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, I have here in my hand an official report of the Committee on Un-American Activities in connection with Dr. Graham. It consists of four and a quarter pages of single-spaced typewritten matter. I ask unanimous consent to include it at the end of my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HÉBERT. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. JOHNSON. I would like to have the gentleman tell us why it is that during all the years of the activities of this Un-American Activities Committee we have not been able to convict someone of subversive activity. In the State of California during the early twenties we were harassed by people of this kind. The Industrial Workers of the World were out there. They were destroying property, they were preaching violence, and they were practicing violence. We indicted some of them in my county. It was my duty to try them. We spent 3 months on it and convicted four of them, putting them in the penitentiary, where they belonged. For over 15 years we never heard one word from those kinds of people.

I wish the gentleman would tell us why it is not possible for us to take some

of these individuals who are advocating the overthrow of our Government, find a way to indict them, convict them, and put them out of the way?

Mr. HÉBERT. The gentleman from California has put his finger on a very important subject. I cannot answer the question. The Attorney General of the United States is the only one who can answer it, if he would.

During the hearings last year on the so-called Mundt-Nixon bill—this is a very enlightening thing—the Attorney General of the United States appeared before the committee and denounced communism. He gave a very fine statement; we all agreed with him, but he did not discuss the bill. So I asked the Attorney General: "Mr. Attorney General, I am very much interested in what you say, but tell us about your opinion of the bill now before us?" He replied in substance: "Oh, I cannot give an opinion now. The Department has not given an opinion." I asked him what the Department's opinion had to do with his opinion, that he was the Attorney General, and he replied in effect that he would not desire to give an opinion because the Department might be influenced by what he thought.

Are those the kind of opinions we are getting out of the Department of Justice, whether it is the law we get or what an individual thinks? We asked the Attorney General repeatedly to give us his own opinion on how to strengthen existing laws which he said were inadequate or else forward us his own bill. He said that the statutes on the books at the present time were not sufficient to successfully prosecute these people. He placed himself in the position of the doctor who said that the medicine is no good, but who refused to administer the medicine to find out whether it was any good or not. Then when we asked him and practically begged him to come up with some type of a bill that would have teeth in it, what did we get? I personally asked him to do it. Up to the end of the Eightieth Congress he did not come up with any bill on any request of the committee, though repeatedly, on many occasions, he declined the assistance of the committee and said that they had never come up with anything toward offering an effective means of combating subversive elements in this country. He repeatedly said the committee never got out an effective bill, but he failed to say that he, the Attorney General, had failed to offer any suggestions in spite of our requests.

Mr. JOHNSON. Then this is the effect of the gentleman's opinion, that after 10 years of continual investigation we have not any law on the books to effectively handle these people.

Mr. HÉBERT. In the matter of espionage, no. The laws are ineffective, according to the Attorney General. As to present laws there are the Smith Act and the Vorys Act and acts of that type, but the Attorney General claims that they are not adequate and for that reason has not made use of them. It is for the courts to rule if they are adequate enough. How can we tell if the medicine is any good unless we try it? It is his



duty to prosecute under the existing laws, and he has failed in his duty.

Mr. JOHNSON. I will accept the gentleman's word for it.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HEBERT. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. Every person the Committee on Un-American Activities has cited, and that has been tried, has been convicted. Today they are trying a group of Communists in New York for attempting the overthrow of this Government, and the Communists are picketing the court. They even sent down thousands of people here the other day to try to influence Congress, in order to bring about the intimidation of the courts of New York.

We uncovered the greatest spy ring in history in the Hiss case and exposed a group that was perpetrating treason at a time when our boys were dying by the thousands on every battle front in the world. What was our reward? It was called a red herring.

Mr. HEBERT. To continue with the gentleman from California, let us take the so-called Hiss-Chambers affair. It is perfectly obvious to a schoolboy that either Hiss or Chambers was lying. One or the other had to be a liar, and perjury before a congressional committee is a crime. It is a crime to lie before a congressional committee. What did the Attorney General or the Department of Justice do, with that absolute crime staring them in the face? It was not the responsibility of the committee to determine which one of the two was lying. That was the responsibility of the Department of Justice, the enforcement agency, the prosecuting agency. And, with that crime produced in full view, with the corpus delicti at their feet, they refused to do anything about it. It took a civil action in Federal court to finally bring about an indictment of one of the two men. If Hiss had not filed civil action against Chambers, nothing at all would have been done. As a matter of fact the Department of Justice has done nothing yet about perjury before the Un-American Activities Committee. Hiss is under indictment for alleged perjury before the New York grand jury which indicted him and not for alleged perjury before the Committee on Un-American Activities.

JANUARY 22, 1949.

A check of the files, records, and publications of the Committee on Un-American Activities has revealed the following information concerning Frank P. Graham:

Letterheads dated September 22, 1939, January 17, 1940, and May 26, 1940, as well as the Daily Worker of March 18, 1939, page 2, reveal that Frank P. Graham was a member of the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom. This affiliation is also shown by a leaflet, Citizens Rally, which was held by that organization on April 13, 1940, at Carnegie Hall, New York City.

The American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom was established on Lincoln's birthday, 1939, with the announced purpose of preservation and extension of democracy and intellectual freedom. Its establishment was featured on page 1 of the Daily Worker. (Daily Worker, February 13, 1939.) In Report 2277, dated June 25, 1942,

the Special Committee on Un-American Activities found that the line of the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom has fluctuated in complete harmony with the line of the Communist Party. The organization was again cited by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in Report 1311 of March 29, 1944, as a Communist front which defended Communist teachers.

A letterhead of March 15, 1940, and the letterhead of the Fourth Annual Conference, Hotel Annapolis, Washington, D. C., March 2-3, 1940, lists Frank P. Graham as a sponsor of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. The program of the Fifth National Conference of this organization, held at the President Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., March 29-30, 1941, lists Frank Porter Graham as a sponsor.

Of this organization, the Special Committee on Un-American Activities stated: "Numerous witnesses who have appeared before our committee have given testimony indicating that the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born is a Communist-dominated front. In particular . . . the testimony of Humberto Galeani . . . that the Communist Party, of which he was once a member, assigned him to work in the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and that there was no doubt about the party's complete control of the organization." (Report 2277 of June 25, 1942, p. 13.)

The organization was again cited as one of the oldest auxiliaries of the Communist Party in the United States in the committee's report of March 29, 1944. The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born has been cited as subversive and Communist by Attorney General Clark in lists furnished by him for use of the Loyalty Review Board. (See press releases of the U. S. Civil Service Commission dated May 28, 1948, and September 21, 1948.)

Frank P. Graham was a member of the Committee of the American Friends of Spanish Democracy, according to a letterhead of February 21, 1938, and was one of those who signed this organization's petition to lift the arms embargo as shown by the Daily Worker of April 8, 1938 (p. 4). New Masses, January 5, 1937 (p. 31), discloses that he was a general committee member of the American Friends of Spanish Democracy, medical bureau.

In 1937-38, the Communist Party threw itself wholeheartedly into the campaign for the support of the Spanish Loyalist cause, recruiting men and organizing multifarious so-called relief organizations . . . such as . . . American Friends of Spanish Democracy. (Rept. 1311 of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, March 29, 1944, p. 82.)

Frank P. Graham has been affiliated with the American League for Peace and Democracy as a signer of a statement on the international situation which that organization issued. (See New Masses, March 15, 1938, p. 19.) According to a letterhead of May 18, 1938, and another of June 11, 1938, and the Daily Worker of April 8, 1938 (p. 2), he was a sponsor of the Easter drive of the China Aid Council of the American League for Peace and Democracy.

The American League for Peace and Democracy has been cited as a Communist front organization in three reports of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities: reports of January 3, 1940; June 25, 1942; and March 29, 1944. The league was established in 1937 as successor to the American League Against War and Fascism, and was designed to conceal Communist control, in accordance with the new tactics of the Communist International. (Attorney General Francis Biddle, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, vol. 88, part 6, p. 7443.) The American League for Peace and Democracy has been cited as subversive

and Communist by the present Attorney General. (Press releases of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, dated May 28, 1948, and September 21, 1948, respectively.)

A folder of the Citizens' Committee to Free Earl Browder, which was issued in 1942, names Frank P. Graham as one of the prominent American educators who favored Presidential clemency for Earl Browder.

When Earl Browder (then general secretary, Communist Party) was in Atlanta Penitentiary serving a sentence involving his fraudulent passports, the Communist Party's front which agitated for his release was known as the Citizens' Committee to Free Earl Browder. . . . Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, one of the few outstanding women leaders of the Communist Party in this country, headed it. (Report 1311, Special Committee on Un-American Activities, March 29, 1944.) The Citizens' Committee to Free Earl Browder was cited as a Communist organization by Attorney General Francis Biddle. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, vol. 88, part 6, p. 7446.)

The affiliation of Frank P. Graham with the Coordinating Committee to Lift the Embargo as a representative individual is shown by a booklet, These Americans Say, page 7. The Coordinating Committee to Lift the Embargo was cited by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities as one of a number of front organizations, set up during the Spanish Civil War by the Communist Party . . . through which the party carried on a great deal of agitation. (Report 1311, March 29, 1944, pp. 137-138.)

According to Equal Justice, publication of the International Labor Defense, Frank P. Graham sent greetings to the National Conference of the International Labor Defense. (Equal Justice, July 1939, p. 4.)

The International Labor Defense was cited by Attorney General Francis Biddle as the legal arm of the Communist Party. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, vol. 88, part 6, p. 7446.) The organization has been cited as a Communist front in three reports of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities: reports of January 3, 1940; June 25, 1942; and March 29, 1944. The organization has been cited as subversive and classified as Communist by the present Attorney General. (See press release of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, dated May 28, 1948, and September 21, 1948.)

Frank P. Graham, according to a letterhead of July 6, 1938, was a national sponsor of the Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy. A letterhead of the Michigan Chapter, dated February 2, 1939, also reveals that he sponsored this organization. The Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in Report 1311, dated March 29, 1944. (See paragraph 2 on page 2 of this memorandum concerning the Spanish relief organizations.)

The Prospectus and Review, page 3, of the Lawyers Committee on American Relations with Spain discloses that Frank P. Graham supported the Conference to Lift the Embargo. When it was the policy of the Communist Party to organize much of its main propaganda around the civil war in Spain, this Communist lawyers' front organization supported the movement. (Report 1311 of March 29, 1944, Special Committee on Un-American Activities.)

Frank P. Graham, according to Soviet Russia Today, February 1943 (p. 34), sponsored the Soviet Russia Today dinner which celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Red Army. The publication, Soviet Russia Today, has been cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in two reports—reports of June 25, 1942, and March 29, 1944.

A letterhead of February 7, 1946, a letterhead of June 4, 1947, an official report of the organization, and an announcement of

the third meeting, April 19-21, 1942, at Nashville, Tenn., reveal that Frank P. Graham was honorary president of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. An official report of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare lists Frank P. Graham as chairman, and the program of the conference held in Birmingham, Ala., November 20-23, 1938, reveals that he delivered the opening address. The Call to the Second Southern Conference for Human Welfare, Chattanooga, Tenn., April 14-16, 1940, reveals that Frank P. Graham participated in that conference. According to a letterhead dated August 13, 1940, Frank P. Graham sponsored the League of Young Southerners, Youth Division, Southern Conference for Human Welfare. Frank P. Graham was one of the signers of a statement issued by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare which appeared in the Daily Worker of May 29, 1947, page 5.

In a report on the Southern Conference for Human Welfare dated June 16, 1947, the Committee on Un-American Activities found: "The most conclusive proof of Communist domination of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare is to be found in the organization's strict and unvarying conformance to the line of the Communist Party in the field of foreign policy. It is also clear indication of the fact that the real purpose of the organization was not human welfare in the South, but rather to serve as a convenient vehicle in support of the current Communist Party line" (p. 8). The Southern Conference for Human Welfare had previously been cited as a Communist-front organization by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in Report 1311 of March 29, 1944.

It is noted that Frank P. Graham was one of the signers of a statement issued by 87 American liberals which includes an attack on the Communist Party of the United States. This statement appeared in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 93, part 11, pages A2459-A2460.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. POULSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

#### ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

#### SIGNING OF ENROLLED BILLS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that, notwithstanding the adjournment of the House until Monday next, the Clerk be authorized to receive messages from the Senate and that the Speaker be authorized to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions duly passed by the two Houses and found truly enrolled.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

#### SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 547. An act to continue through September 30, 1949, certain authority conferred on the President by section 2 of Public Law 295, Eightieth Congress, regarding voluntary agreements and plans.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 59 minutes p. m.) the House, under its previous order, adjourned until Monday, February 7, 1949, at 11 o'clock a. m.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

161. A letter from the Chairman, Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting a report on claims paid during the calendar year 1948 under the Federal Tort Claims Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

162. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the Eighteenth Quarterly Report on Contract Settlement, covering the period October 1 through December 31, 1948; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

163. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1949 in the amount of \$9,274,500 for the legislative branch, Architect of the Capitol (H. Doc. No. 54); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

164. A letter from the Chairman, Munitions Board, transmitting the semiannual report on the stock-piling program and a confidential statistical supplement; to the Committee on Armed Services.

165. A letter from the Administrator, War Assets Administration, transmitting the quarterly progress report of the War Assets Administration for the period October-December 1948; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

166. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend section 301 of the Postal Rate Revision and Federal Employee Salary Act of 1948, to remove the present limitation on the compensation of certain officers and employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. KERR: Committee on Appropriations. House Joint Resolution 136. Joint resolution making a further appropriation for disaster relief, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 14). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. LYLE: Committee on Rules. House Concurrent Resolution 22. Concurrent resolution suspending legislative budget until May 1, 1949; without amendment (Rept. No. 15). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 66. Resolution to authorize the Committee on Public Lands to make investigations into any matter within its jurisdiction, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 16). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. MADDEN: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 75. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Education and Labor to conduct studies and investigations relating to matters within its jurisdiction; without amendment (Rept. No. 17). Referred to the House Calendar.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. JAVITS:

H. R. 2269. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code (Crimes and Criminal Procedure) to make unlawful the transportation or importation of false and defamatory statements designed to arouse intergroup conflict; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KLEIN:

H. R. 2270. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code (Crimes and Criminal Procedure) to make unlawful the transportation or importation of false and defamatory statements designed to arouse intergroup conflict; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAWSON:

H. R. 2271. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code (Crimes and Criminal Procedure) to make unlawful the transportation or importation of false and defamatory statements designed to arouse intergroup conflict; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEATING:

H. R. 2272. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code (Crimes and Criminal Procedure) to make unlawful the transportation or importation of false and defamatory statements designed to arouse intergroup conflict; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H. R. 2273. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code (Crimes and Criminal Procedure) to make unlawful the transportation or importation of false and defamatory statements designed to arouse intergroup conflict; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PICKETT:

H. R. 2274. A bill to amend section 5 of the act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 654); to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 2275. A bill to amend section 4 of the act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 654); to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 2276. A bill to encourage better management of privately owned forest land and to increase the efficient production, processing, marketing, and utilization of forest products through making available technical services and assistance to forest owners, operators of wood-using industries, and consumers of forest products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MARCANTONIO:

H. R. 2277. A bill to amend the Canal Zone Code to provide for a minimum wage; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. TOLLEFSON:

H. R. 2278. A bill to extend the statute of limitations with respect to suits by certain immigrant inspectors and employees for extra pay for Sunday and holiday services; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALSH:

H. R. 2279. A bill to authorize the allocation of funds to Grant County, Ind., for payment of one-half the cost of a certain bridge across the Mississinewa River in Grant County, Ind., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN:

H. R. 2280. A bill to amend the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act with reference to the general powers of Commodity Credit Corporation; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BLOOM:

H. R. 2281. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to effect the payment of certain claims against the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. R. 2282. A bill to make certain Government-owned facilities available for international broadcasting in the furtherance of



authorized programs of the Department of State, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BROWN of Georgia:

H. R. 2233. A bill to provide for the construction of the Hartwell Reservoir on the Savannah River, S. C. and Ga.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H. R. 2234. A bill to authorize the Federal Security Administrator to assist the States in the development of community recreation programs for the people of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. R. 2235. A bill to amend title 17 of the United States Code, entitled "Copyrights," with respect to relaxation of provisions governing copyright of foreign works; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLEVELAND:

H. R. 2236. A bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to announce the parity price of milk and to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to immediately announce the support price of milk; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. COMBS:

H. R. 2237. A bill to provide assistance for local school agencies in providing educational opportunities for children on Federal reservations or in defense areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CURTIS:

H. R. 2238. A bill authorizing the construction of certain public works at Hubbell, Nebr., for flood control; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 2239. A bill authorizing the construction of certain public works at Beatrice, Nebr., for flood control; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 2240. A bill to provide for cooperation by the Smithsonian Institution with State, educational, and scientific organizations in the United States for continuing paleontological investigations in areas which will be flooded by the construction of Government dams; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mrs. DOUGLAS:

H. R. 2291. A bill to provide more adequate and effective rent control until June 30, 1951, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. DOYLE:

H. R. 2292. A bill to provide that enlisted personnel of the Fleet Reserve and the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve who served in World War I or World War II or both be entitled to receive reserve or retired pay as provided in the Navy Appropriations Act of July 1, 1922, on the basis of enlisted service actually rendered; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. EBERHARTER:

H. R. 2293. A bill to restore the status quo in respect of certain employment taxes and social-security benefits pending action by Congress on extended social-security coverage; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FERNANDEZ:

H. R. 2294. A bill to vest title to the Laguna project lands in the pueblo of Laguna of the State of New Mexico; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. FORAND:

H. R. 2295. A bill granting exemption from income tax in the case of retirement pensions and annuities of Government employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GRANGER:

H. R. 2296. A bill to amend and supplement the act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653); to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL:

H. R. 2297. A bill to provide for the construction of a veterans' hospital in Broome County, N. Y.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HARVEY:

H. R. 2298. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in wildlife-restoration projects, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H. R. 2299. A bill to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MANSFIELD:

H. R. 2300. A bill to provide for the admission of Alaska into the Union as a State; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 2301. A bill to enable the people of Hawaii to form a constitution and State government and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 2302. A bill granting to veterans of World War I and their widows and dependent children pensions equivalent to the pensions granted to veterans of the war with Spain and their widows and dependent children; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 2303. A bill to amend the Public Health Act to provide for research and investigation with respect to the cause, prevention, and treatment of multiple sclerosis, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 2304. A bill to raise the minimum wage rate; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 2305. A bill to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to convey to the Helena Chamber of Commerce certain described parcels of land situated in the city of Helena, Mont.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 2306. A bill providing for the suspension of annual assessment work on mining claims held by location in the United States; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. MARSHALL:

H. R. 2307. A bill to provide for the construction of a post office at Dassel, Minn.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. MILLS:

H. R. 2308. A bill to promote the progress of science; to advance the national health, prosperity, and welfare; to secure the national defense; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 2309. A bill to amend the Contract Settlement Act of 1944 so as to authorize the payment of fair compensation to persons contracting to deliver certain strategic or critical minerals or metals in cases of failure to recover reasonable costs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2310. A bill to adjust the rates of pension and compensation payable under the laws and regulations administered by the Veterans' Administration on the basis of the cost of living in the United States; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 2311. A bill establishing a presumption of service-connected disability in the case of disease or injury existing within 5 years after discharge from service in the armed forces during the present war; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 2312. A bill to provide for the sale of certain submarginal lands owned by the United States; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 2313. A bill to suspend certain import taxes on copper; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 2314. A bill to amend the act of December 5, 1945, entitled "An Act granting travel pay and other allowances to certain soldiers of the war with Spain and the Philippine Insurrection who were discharged in the Philippine Islands"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2315. A bill to amend the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act to provide

a secondary market for farm loans made under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 2316. A bill relating to compensation for veterans of World War II who have a service-contracted or a service-aggravated tuberculosis condition; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 2317. A bill to permit any veteran of both world wars to elect to have his service in World War I counted as service in World War II for the purpose of determining eligibility for certain benefits; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 2318. A bill to increase to \$1,500 the income limitation upon the payment of compensation under the act of June 23, 1934, to widows without children, and to children, of World War I veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MORRISON:

H. R. 2319. A bill to increase the salaries of the Metropolitan Police, the United States Park Police, the White House Police, the members of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, and teachers, school officers, and other employees of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. R. 2320. A bill to increase the salaries of assistant superintendents in the Metropolitan Police force; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. R. 2321. A bill to extend the coverage of the Federal old-age and survivors insurance system under voluntary agreements to employees of State and local governments; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 2322. A bill to provide pay increases for employees of the Federal Government and of the District of Columbia municipal government; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 2323. A bill to amend the Social Security Act so as to provide the same benefits for husbands and widowers under the Federal old-age and survivors insurance system as are provided for wives and widows; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MULTER:

H. R. 2324. A bill to terminate certain wartime and other excise-tax rates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURDOCK:

H. R. 2325. A bill to grant the consent of the United States to the upper Colorado River Basin compact; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. MARSALIS:

H. R. 2326. A bill to grant the consent of the United States to the upper Colorado River Basin compact; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. GRANGER:

H. R. 2327. A bill to grant the consent of the United States to the upper Colorado River Basin compact; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. ASPINALL:

H. R. 2328. A bill to grant the consent of the United States to the upper Colorado River Basin compact; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mrs. BOSONE:

H. R. 2329. A bill to grant the consent of the United States to the upper Colorado River Basin compact; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. CARROLL:

H. R. 2330. A bill to grant the consent of the United States to the upper Colorado River Basin compact; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming:

H. R. 2331. A bill to grant the consent of the United States to the upper Colorado River Basin compact; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. HILL:

H. R. 2332. A bill to grant the consent of the United States to the upper Colorado River Basin compact; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. MILES:

H. R. 2333. A bill to grant the consent of the United States to the upper Colorado River Basin compact; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. PATTEN:

H. R. 2334. A bill to grant the consent of the United States to the upper Colorado River Basin compact; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. WILLIAM L. PFEIFFER:

H. R. 2335. A bill to extend the date for application for terminal-leave bonds; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. POTTER:

H. R. 2336. A bill to authorize the Maritime Commission to convert certain vessels to types suitable for use on the Great Lakes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts:

H. R. 2337. A bill to provide for an examination and survey of the rivers of the New England States to further the program for the generation of electric energy in such States; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. SCRIVNER:

H. R. 2338. A bill to extend the maximum-hours provisions of section 207, title 29, United States Code, to employees of common carriers by railroad; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. TOLLEFSON:

H. R. 2339. A bill providing for the construction of a railroad connecting the existing railroad system serving the United States and Canada and terminating at Prince George, British Columbia, Canada, with the railroad system serving Alaska and terminating at Fairbanks, Alaska; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. R. 2340. A bill for the purpose of erecting a Federal building in Enumclaw, Wash.; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 2341. A bill for the purpose of erecting a Federal building in Kirkland, Wash.; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 2342. A bill for the purpose of erecting a Federal building in Gig Harbor, Wash.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. WEICHEL:

H. R. 2343. A bill to authorize medical and hospital service for those employed in the maritime service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H. J. Res. 137. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BLOOM:

H. J. Res. 138. Joint resolution for the authorization of a special contribution by the United States to the United Nations for the relief of Palestine refugees; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BRAMBLETT:

H. J. Res. 139. Joint resolution making available certain funds for relief of farmers in storm-stricken areas; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. ENGLE of California:

H. J. Res. 140. Joint resolution to provide for a suitable and adequate system of timber access roads to and in the forests of the United States; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MILLS:

H. J. Res. 141. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the making of treaties; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 142. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the

United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WEICHEL:

H. J. Res. 143. Joint resolution to authorize vessels of Canadian registry to transport iron ore between United States ports on the Great Lakes during the period from March 15 to December 15, 1949, inclusive; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. WHITE of California:

H. J. Res. 144. Joint resolution making available certain funds for relief of farmers in storm-stricken areas; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. LANE:

H. J. Res. 145. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11 of each year General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOLLINGER:

H. Res. 79. Resolution to authorize the Committee on Banking and Currency to investigate and study the spread between the prices received by producers of goods and commodities and the prices paid by consumers; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL:

H. Res. 80. Resolution requesting the Secretary of National Defense to transmit to the House a report with respect to the progress which is being made in carrying on the national defense program; to the Committee on Armed Services.

#### MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to the Federal Livestock Disease Research Laboratory; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to effect legislation which will enable the Civil Aeronautics Administration to prohibit the taking off of aircraft from airports during periods of poor visibility; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to funds for the Joint Commission for the Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in the Republic of Mexico; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to reconsider the closing of the airfield at Kearney, Nebr.; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to enact legislation to continue a plan of expansion of local-service air transportation facilities as recommended by the President's Air Policy Commission; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. COOPER:

H. R. 2344. A bill for the relief of Charles W. Miles; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CURTIS:

H. R. 2345. A bill for the relief of Louis J. Waline; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2346. A bill for the relief of Guy Albert Wheaton; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2347. A bill for the relief of P. S. Cook Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FEIGHAN:

H. R. 2348. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Alice Dalton; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. GORSKI of Illinois:

H. R. 2349. A bill for the relief of Col. Wlodzimierz Onaciewicz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LEONARD W. HALL:

H. R. 2350. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Marion M. Martin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2351. A bill for the relief of Allen L. Sherwood; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HARVEY:

H. R. 2352. A bill for the relief of Roy Durbin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HERLONG:

H. R. 2353. A bill for the relief of Joel W. Atkinson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2354. A bill for the relief of William F. Thomas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JAVITS:

H. R. 2355. A bill for the relief of Anna Der A. Wing Jee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLS:

H. R. 2356. A bill granting to Frank S. Howell certain pay and allowances for his travel from the Philippine Islands to the United States following his discharge from the Army in such islands in 1900; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORRISON:

H. R. 2357. A bill for the relief of Lazar Gartenstein; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2358. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Blasco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RIEHLMAN (by request):

H. R. 2359. A bill for the relief of the estate of Robert W. Listman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALTER (by request):

H. R. 2360. A bill for the relief of Theodore Papachristopoulos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

40. By Mr. ELSTON: Petition of 160 residents of Cincinnati, Ohio, urging an amendment to the Selective Service Act which would grant exemption from the draft to graduates of the United States Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point; to the Committee on Armed Services.

41. By the SPEAKER: Petition of manager, Local 62, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the immediate repeal of the Taft-Hartley labor law and restoration of the Wagner labor-regulations law; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

42. Also, petition of manager, Local 62, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to enactment of legislation for a \$1 Federal legal minimum wage; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

43. Also, petition of the clerk of the Common Council, city of South Bend, Ind., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to endorsement of the resolution entitled "General Pulaski's Memorial Day"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.